1: Holmberg--1 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 122

"This study (1) was carried out under the auspices of the Social Science Research

1. The data in slightly different form were presented to the Graduate School of Yale University in partial fulfillment for the degree of doctor of philosophy. [MPK: see bibliographical note on 2: Holmberg in category 111]

Council, of which I was a predoctoral fellow in 1940-41."

1: Holmberg--2 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono--1-2
116, 122

"I left for Bolivia on September 28, 1940, and arrived in the field on November 28, 1940. Between November 28, 1940 and May 17, 1941, I worked with informants of various bands of Siriono who had been gathered together in a Bolivian Government Indian school at Casarabe, a kind of mixed village of Indians and Bolivians, situated about 40 miles east of Trinidad, capital of the Department of the Beni. At the time of my stay this so-called school had a population of about 325 Indians.

Following my residence in Casarabe, where I became grounded in the Indian language and those aspects of the aboriginal culture that still persisted there, I left in May 1941, to join a band of about 60 Siriono who were living under somewhat more primitive conditions near the Rio Blanco on a cocáo plantation, called Chiquiguani, which was at that time a kind of branch of the above-mentioned school. Upon arriving at Chiquiguani, however, I found that as a result of altercations with the Bolivians, the Indians had dispersed into the forest, and so I encountered no people with whom to work. Consequently, I returned to a ranch near the village of El Carmen. There I was fortunate in meeting an American cattle rancher, Frederick Park Richards, since deceased, who had resided in the area for many years and who had a number of Siriono living on his farm and cattle ranch. Through him I was presented to a Bolivian, Luis Silva Sánchez, a first-rate bushman and explorer for the aforementioned school, who offered to be my companion and who stayed with me during most of the time that I lived and wandered with the

Siriono. In company with Silva I set out in search of the Indians who had dispersed into the forest. After about 10 days they were located, and they agreed to settle on the banks of the Rio Blanco, about 2 or 3 days' journey up the river by canoe from the village of El Carmen, at a place which we founded and named Tibaera, the Indian word for assaí palm, the site being so designated because of the abundance of this tree found there. I spent from July 15 to August 28, 1941, at Tibaera, continuing my general cultural and linguistic studies, but under what I regarded as unsatisfactory conditions, since I had previously laid my plans and devoted my energies to acquiring techniques for observing a group of Siriono who had had little or no previous contact. Consequently, I suggested to Silva that we go in search or other Indians. Finally, on August 28, 1941, I set out from Tibaera, in company with Silva and parts of two extended families of Indians (21 people in all), traveling east and south through the raw bush in the general direction of the Franciscan Missions of Guarayos, where we were told by the Indians that we might locate another band who had had little or no previous contact. After 8 days of rough travel, much of which involved passing through swamps and through an area which had long been abandoned by the Siriono, we joyously arrived at a section of high ground containing relatively recent remains of a Siriono camp site. My Indian companions told me that this site had been occupied by a small number of Indians who had come there in quest of calabashes about three 'moons' earlier."

1: Holmberg--4 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 122

"This study would have been impossible without the help of many friends and various institutions. I am deeply indebted to the Social Science Research Council for providing the funds to carry out the field work; to Yale University (through the efforts of Dr. Cornelius Osgood) for granting me a Sterling Fellowship to write up the field data; and to the Smithsonian Institution for publication of the manuscript."

1: Holmberg--4 [4] (1941-42) 1950 , Siriono
116, 122

"An invaluable service was also rendered by Dr. Wendell C. Bennett, who acted in an advisory capacity when I started to write up my field notes, and by Dr. Clellan S. Ford and Dr. John W. M. Whiting, who made many helpful suggestions and criticisms while I was preparing the manuscript. To my wife, Laura, goes the credit for patiently typing and retyping the manuscript.

While I was in Bolivia, many people helped me in the pursuit of my studies. I wish to express my thanks especially to Dr. Gustav Otero, of La Paz, then Minister of Education, for providing me with a letter of introduction to the Director of the Núcleo Indigenal de Casarabe; to Don Carlos Loayza Beltrán, then Director of the Núcleo, and Horacio Salas, then Secretary of the Núcleo, for several months of friendly hospitality; to Senator Napoleón Solares A., of La Paz, and Don Adolfo Leigue, of Trinidad, for comfortably sheltering me in the Casa Suárez in Trinidad, Beni."

1: Holmberg--4 [5] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 122, 115

"My life with the Indians at Tibaera was made possible through the valiant cooperation of Dpn Luis Silva Sánchez, of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Nothing I can say will express the gratitude I feel for this fearless Cruzeño who accompanied me for more than 6 months in the field under the most trying conditions. Had it not been for Silva, in fact, my life with the Siriono under aboriginal conditions would have been unbearable."

1: Holmberg--4 [6] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 122

"I am deeply grateful to the late Frederick Park Richards of El Carmen for his bounteous hospitality and for generously providing me with the food and the mobility without which it would have been impossible to carry out my studies. I also wish to express my thanks to Don René Rousseau of Baures and Dr. and Mrs. Lothar Hepner, then of Magdalena, for many days of friendly hospitality and cordial companionship."